THE MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

is a Federation of the following Municipalities

THE CITY OF TORONTO

THE TOWNSHIP OF NORTH YORK
THE TOWNSHIP OF SCARBOROUGH
THE TOWNSHIP OF EAST YORK
THE TOWN OF LEASIDE
THE TOWN OF NEW TORONTO
THE TOWN OF WESTON

THE TOWNSHIP OF YORK
THE TOWNSHIP OF ETOBICOKE
THE VILLAGE OF FOREST HILL
THE TOWN OF MIMICO
THE VILLAGE OF LONG BRANCH
THE VILLAGE OF SWANSEA

Incorporated April 15th, 1953.
OUTLINE OF THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

1793 — Governor Simcoe divided Upper Canada into 19 counties in the year 1793. One of these counties was the County of York, the southern quarter of which was divided into three large townships—the Township of York in 1793, and the Townships of Scarborough and Etobicoke in 1850.

1834 — The City of Toronto was incorporated in 1834 and grew by a series of annexations until 1912 after which no further annexations occurred. Subsequently the adjoining townships became split into the 12 municipalities which with the City now constitute the metropolitan area.

1849 — In 1849 The Honourable Robert Baldwin laid the foundation for municipal government in Ontario when as Attorney-General he introduced the Municipal Act into the Legislature. This statute when enacted granted to the municipalities full autonomy over matters of local administration.

1923 — The Honourable George S. Henry as Minister of Municipal Affairs in 1923 presented a bill to the Ontario Legislature to create a Metropolitan Area of Toronto. The proposal did not gain the acceptance intended and it was not proceeded with.

1947 — In 1947 The Honourable Dana Porter as the first Minister of Planning and Development established the Toronto and Suburban Planning Board which was the predecessor of the Toronto and York Planning Board. It was the duty of this Board to study the problems of water supply, sewage disposal, transportation, arterial highways, the provision of education on an equitable basis, and the establishment of park lands.

1947 — The Town of Mimico in 1947 applied to the Ontario Municipal Board for an order creating an interurban administration area composed of the 13 municipalities in the Metropolitan Area to provide metropolitan services.

1949 — The Toronto and York Planning Board in 1949 under the Chairmanship of Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., issued a report recommending the progressive amalgamation of the 13 municipalities which now constitute Metropolitan Toronto.


1950 — The City of Toronto in 1950 adopted the recommendation of The Toronto and York Planning Board and applied to the Ontario Municipal Board for an order that the 13 municipalities be progressively amalgamated into one municipality.

June 1950 to June 1951 — The Ontario Municipal Board which is a quasi-judicial body appointed by the Province to supervise and approve matters affecting municipalities heard the Town of Mimico’s application for the establishment of an interurban administration area and the application of the City of Toronto for progressive amalgamation of the thirteen municipalities.

January 1953 — Lorne R. Cumming, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board, issued what is now known as “The Cumming Report” dismissing both the application of the Town of Mimico and the application of the City of Toronto and recommending the formation of a metropolitan municipal government.

1953 — Bill 80 for the creation of Metropolitan Toronto was introduced into the Legislature in 1953 and upon enactment became The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto Act now Chapter 73 of the Statutes of Ontario, 1953. This Act provides for a federal system of municipal government. The area municipalities retain their autonomy in respect of local matters and have representation on the Metropolitan Council which is responsible for the provision of the Metropolitan services.

1953 — The Metropolitan Council is composed of 25 members:

City of Toronto Representatives | Mayor | Suburban Representatives | 4 Mayors
2 Controllers | 8 Reeves
9 Aldermen

Frederick G. Gardiner, Q.C., was appointed first Chairman of the Council by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the period ending December 31st, 1954, and has been re-elected Chairman for the year 1955 by the 24 members of Council who henceforth are empowered to elect the Chairman from among one of their members or any other person.
THE METROPOLITAN CORPORATION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FOLLOWING METROPOLITAN SERVICES

- **ASSESSMENT**
  The uniform assessment of all industrial, commercial and residential lands and buildings in each of the 13 local municipalities.

- **WATER SUPPLY**
  The construction and maintenance of pumping stations, treatment plants, trunk mains and reservoirs for the wholesale distribution of water to the 13 municipalities. The Metropolitan Corporation sells water to the local municipalities on a wholesale basis. The local distribution systems and the retail sale of water to consumers remains the responsibility of the local municipalities.

- **SEWAGE**
  The construction and maintenance of trunk sewer mains and sewage treatment plants providing a metropolitan sewage disposal system which accepts sewage from each of the 13 municipalities on a wholesale basis. The local sewage collection systems remain the responsibility of the local municipalities.

- **ROADS**
  The designation of certain highways as metropolitan roads and the establishment of an arterial system of highways.
  Metropolitan roads are financed to the extent of 50% for construction and maintenance by the Metropolitan Corporation and 50% by the Province of Ontario.

- **TRANSPORTATION**
  The Toronto Transportation Commission whose operations were confined to the City of Toronto became the Toronto Transit Commission and has a monopoly of, and is responsible for, public transportation in the metropolitan area.

- **EDUCATION**
  The Metropolitan Corporation includes in its annual budget the current estimates of the Metropolitan School Board.
  The Metropolitan Corporation on the advice of the Metropolitan School Board determines the amount of funds to be approved for the purchase of school sites and erection of new school buildings; raises these funds by the sale of debentures against the credit of the Corporation and transmits these funds to the local boards as required.

- **HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES**
  The Metropolitan Corporation is responsible for:
  1. The hospitalization of indigent patients.
  2. Post-sanatorium care for consumptives.
  3. Provision of homes for the aged.
  4. The maintenance of wards of children’s aid societies.
• ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
   The Metropolitan Corporation will provide and maintain a Court House and Jail.

• HOUSING
   The Metropolitan Corporation has all of the powers of a municipality with respect to housing and redevelopment.

• PLANNING
   The Metropolitan Corporation has established a Metropolitan Planning Board whose authority extends over the metropolitan area and all adjoining townships.

   The Metropolitan Planning Board will prepare an official plan for the metropolitan planning area, the general scope of which shall include land uses, ways of communication, sanitation, green belts and park areas, and public transportation.

• PARKS
   The Metropolitan Corporation is empowered to establish metropolitan parks.

• FINANCES
   The Metropolitan Corporation establishes an annual budget for its estimated expenditures and collect that amount from the 13 constituent municipalities by a metropolitan tax rate applicable to the aggregate assessment of each local municipality. Local municipalities no longer issue debentures. Their requirements for debenture financing are submitted to the Metropolitan Corporation. The Metropolitan Corporation determines, subject to an appeal to the Ontario Municipal Board, what local permanent financing should be done and debentures for such requirements are issued by the Metropolitan Corporation and no longer by the local municipality.

• ACQUISITION OF ASSETS FROM LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES
   The Metropolitan Corporation acquired from the local municipalities all of the assets which are used by the Metropolitan Corporation for metropolitan services without compensation to the local municipalities other than the assumption by the Metropolitan Corporation of the outstanding debenture debt in respect of such assets.

• PROVINCIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
   The Province of Ontario makes an annual grant to the Metropolitan Corporation of $4 per capita to assist it in providing the metropolitan services which are deemed necessary. As the population of the area is approximately 1,250,000 the annual grant to be made is approximately $5,000,000.

FREDERICK G. GARDINER, Q.C.,
Chairman.
## Relationship Between Industrial and Residential Assessment (Approximate)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>Industrial and Commercial %</th>
<th>Residential %</th>
<th>Total Assessment (For 1955 Taxes)</th>
<th>1954 Mill Rate*</th>
<th>Area Sq. Miles</th>
<th>Population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YORK</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>$170,400,000</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>106,000</td>
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<td>EAST YORK</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>99,700,000</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>69,000</td>
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<td>NORTH YORK</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>256,600,000</td>
<td>36.9</td>
<td>69.7</td>
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<td>SCARBOROUGH</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>174,000,000</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>70.4</td>
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<td>ETOBICOKE</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>71</td>
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<td>33.8</td>
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<td>83,000</td>
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<td>LEASIDE</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>59,200,000</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>17,000</td>
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<td>MIMICO</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>20,600,000</td>
<td>37.0</td>
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<td>NEW TORONTO</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>34,000,000</td>
<td>37.0</td>
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<td>11,200</td>
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<td>WESTON</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>18,900,000</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>8,500</td>
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<td>FOREST HILL</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>55,000,000</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>18,500</td>
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<td>LONG BRANCH</td>
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<td>59</td>
<td>13,600,000</td>
<td>36.0</td>
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<td>SWANSEA</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>18,600,000</td>
<td>34.8</td>
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<td>8,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>TORONTO</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1,518,400,000</td>
<td>43.5</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>682,500</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL AREA</strong></td>
<td><strong>47%</strong></td>
<td><strong>53%</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,638,300,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

*Each Area Municipality mill rate includes a Metropolitan levy of 14.7 mills.

Page Six
THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOL BOARD
Established April 15th, 1953

CONSISTS OF . . . 20 Trustees selected from the 11 Boards of Education in the Metropolitan area and 2 Trustees appointed by the Metropolitan Separate School Board:

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD CHAIRMEN

- East York —Mrs. Agnes Ross
- Etobicoke —John P. MacBeth
- Forest Hill —Dr. John A. Long
- Lakeshore —John C. VanEstik
- Leaside —Owen R. Wainwright (Chairman)
- North York —Fred C. Stinson
- Scarborough —George Peck
- Swansea —Dr. Alan R. Williams
- Weston —Mrs. Ella L. Norman
- York —James Hogarth

Toronto—Mrs. Mary Temple (Chairman, Toronto Board)
- William Long (Ward 1)
- Rev. John V. Mills (Ward 2)
- Alan R. Campbell (Ward 3)
- Percy G. Mclight (Ward 4)
- Harold Mclenzies (Ward 5)
- Mrs. Irene McCain (Ward 6)
- W. Harold Mclay (Ward 7)
- Gordon F. Ferguson (Ward 8) (Vice-Chairman)
- Miss Margaret Perney (Ward 9)


SUBMITS ANNUALLY . . . to the Metropolitan Council its estimates for current purposes and a composite proposal setting forth capital fund requisitions for school sites and new school buildings required during the year.

DERIVES ITS REVENUES FROM . . .

(a) A tax levy on the Metropolitan area through the Metropolitan Corporation;
(b) General Legislative Grants from the Provincial Government;
   (the total of the general legislative grants which would normally accrue to the area boards individually, accrues in the Metropolitan area to the Metropolitan School Board.)

MAKES PAYMENTS TO OR ON BEHALF OF AREA BOARDS OF EDUCATION . . .

(a) For current purposes:
   (i) Maintenance assistance payments:
       $150 per year for each public elementary pupil
       $250 per year for each academic secondary pupil
       $300 per year for each vocational secondary pupil
   (ii) The full operating cost of special classes (orthopaedic, deaf, etc.)

(b) For debt retirement:
   (i) The debt charges on all school debt as of December 31st, 1953.
   (ii) The debt charges, since the above date, on that portion of school construction costs approved for grant purposes by the Department of Education.

CO-ORDINATES SCHOOL PLANNING IN THE AREA THROUGH ITS . . .

(a) Review of school building proposals of local boards to ensure that new schools meet the needs of the area as a whole.
(b) Authorization of attendance area changes to ensure that full use is made of existing schools.
(c) Review of new subdivision proposals to ensure that an adequate school service can be provided.
MUNICIPALITY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO

DEPARTMENT HEADS

A. J. B. GRAY
Assessment Commissioner

G. A. LASCELLES
Finance Commissioner

I. B. ALLAN, P.Eng.
Commissioner of Works and Roads

G. H. GLENNIE, C.A.
Metropolitan Auditor

C. FRANK MOORE, Q.C.
Metropolitan Solicitor

W. W. GARDHOUSE
Metropolitan Clerk

R. J. SMITH
Welfare and Housing Commissioner

J. A. R. MASON, Q.C.
Commissioner of Courts of Revision

SAMUEL CASS, P.Eng.
Traffic Engineer

GEORGE W. NOBLE
Personnel Officer
### Data on Metropolitan Toronto

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Building Permits No.</th>
<th>Building Permits Value</th>
<th>Housing Units Completed</th>
<th>Reg. of Motor Vehicles</th>
<th>Telephone Installations</th>
<th>Total Assessment</th>
<th>Bank Clearings</th>
<th>Harbour Tonnage</th>
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<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>946,500</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>$50,170,000</td>
<td>3,530</td>
<td>158,500</td>
<td>285,000</td>
<td>$18,756,000,000</td>
<td>3,800,000</td>
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<td>1946</td>
<td>981,000</td>
<td>5,050</td>
<td>76,000,000</td>
<td>4,450</td>
<td>172,800</td>
<td>312,000</td>
<td>19,908,000,000</td>
<td>3,400,000</td>
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<td>1947</td>
<td>995,000</td>
<td>5,030</td>
<td>75,500,000</td>
<td>4,250</td>
<td>192,200</td>
<td>338,000</td>
<td>20,208,000,000</td>
<td>4,100,000</td>
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<td>1948</td>
<td>990,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>123,800,000</td>
<td>4,150</td>
<td>223,500</td>
<td>367,000</td>
<td>22,656,000,000</td>
<td>4,300,000</td>
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<td>1949</td>
<td>1,021,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
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<td>6,700</td>
<td>246,500</td>
<td>394,000</td>
<td>24,712,400,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
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<td>1950</td>
<td>1,055,000</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>183,800,000</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>282,500</td>
<td>415,000</td>
<td>30,276,000,000</td>
<td>4,500,000</td>
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<td>1951</td>
<td>1,081,000</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>212,117,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>311,000</td>
<td>430,000</td>
<td>32,271,800,000</td>
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<td>1952</td>
<td>1,133,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>191,000,000</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>342,000</td>
<td>458,000</td>
<td>36,606,800,000</td>
<td>4,400,000</td>
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<td>1953</td>
<td>1,174,000</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>288,715,000</td>
<td>9,400</td>
<td>374,000</td>
<td>496,000</td>
<td>42,579,000,000</td>
<td>4,470,000</td>
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<td>1954</td>
<td>1,253,000</td>
<td>17,500</td>
<td>389,240,000</td>
<td>16,300</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>2,638,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000,000</td>
<td>4,800,000</td>
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In 1951 — “Wholesale” sales (Toronto City only) $2,498,500,000 or 57% of provincial total
— “Retail” sales (Metropolitan Area) 1,244,000,000 or 30% of provincial total
— 302,000 families
— 273,200 households
The front cover is a view of Downtown Toronto along the waterfront from York Street, to Bay Street, to Yonge Street.

The back cover is a view of Metropolitan Toronto looking south along Yonge Street from Highway 401 towards Lake Ontario.

This brochure has been compiled for the Metropolitan Council from authoritative sources by the staff of the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board and was published in April 1955.